NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. OFFICE & W. CORNER OF MASSAU AND FOLTON STE

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ADVERTISEMENTS removed every day. Volume TEL He. 9:

AMOSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF RUSIC, Pourteenth street-Box Geovanni

BROADWAY THRATER, Broadway-THE WANDERING

SIBLO'S GABDEN, Broadway - KIN-RA-THE GREEN SOWERY THEATTE, BOVEY-THE FACTORY GULL-BAR

SUBTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—THE QUEER OF

WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway-LONDON ASSURANCE LAURA REENE'S VARIETIES, Broadway- THE KING'S

BOOADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway-Black STRE WOOD'S MINETRELS, 444 Broadway-Ethiopian Pen-ACREN & UM, 654 Broadway - DINOPTIC, SCRIPTURAL, HIS-

EMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway-Tour or Europe-Sings

New York, Monday, April 7, 1856.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK REBALD—BUITION FOR EUROPE. The Cunard mail steamship Canada, Captain Lang, w leave Boston on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool,

The HERALD (printed in English and French) will be ablished at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, wrappers, sixpence.

to two o'alock to-morrow afternoon.

eriptions and advertisements for any elition of the Maw York HERALD will be received at the following places

LONDON-Am. & European Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornhill.

PARIS—

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Price de la Bourse.

LEVERPOOL—John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, East. contents of the European edition of the HERAL will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph a the office during the previous week, and to the hour of

The News.

The canals of this State will probably be open d for navigation about the first of May. In anticipation of the opening, the Canal Board have publish ed the rates of toll on all the New York canals which are to take effect on the commencement of na vigation. The rates will be found in fall in another

The South Carolinians are rushing for Kansas. second company of twenty-eight emigrants left Charleston on the 27th ultimo for the Territory, and a company from Edgefield, under Captain Ball, was to leave on the 1st instant, for Columbus, Ga., there to join Major Buford, who heads a formidable expedition. Abbeville is moving, her citizens having subscribed a large sum of money to fit out em grants, twelve of whom have proposed going. Near ly every district in the State is endeavoring to raise and equip a company. The efforts of the Emigrant completely neutralized by such energetic exertions

In another column we give the particulars of th devastating fire at Galena, on the morning of the 31st ult. Thirty-two buildings were destroyed, involving a loss estimated at three hundred thousand

The launching of the new steamship Adriatic, o the Collins line, from the shipyard foot of Seventh street, will take place at ten o'clock this forenoon according to previous announcement. All the me chanical preparations are completed, and seats and other desirable arrangements have been made, on as liberal a scale as possible, for ladies and other members of families who may be present to witness

The bark Achilles, which sailed from Boston on the 5th of March for Philadelphia, and about the safety of which serious fears have been entertained arrived in the Delaware yesterday. She had been blown across the Gulf stream.

The ice has not entirely given way in the North. At Montreal, Canada, and St. John's, New Bruns wick, navigation is still closed. The harbors of Mil wankie and Chicago are open. The Mississippi river is open as far as Dubuque, and the Illinois to Lassalle. The Missouri river is falling rapidly. The value of foreign goods imported at the por

of Boston during the week ending April 4 amount ed to \$1,816,822. The amount of imports for the corresponding week in 1855 was \$764,546. On Saturday the sales of cotton reached about

3.000 bales, the market closing firm. Included in the transactions was a line of 1,200 bales strict middlings, at 10 c. The reports received by tele graph from New Orleans and Charleston indicate acreased firmness in those markets, with free sales Flour was dull for common grades, and the transact Prime white Canadian and Southern white wheat sold at \$1 94 a \$1 95, and a small lot of good South ern red on the wharf at \$1 724. Corn was lower The sales of mixed, white and yellow, sound, were to a fair extent, at 624c. a 66c. Rye was dull. Pork was a trifle better-mess sold at \$16 50 a \$16 62}. and prime at \$15 75. Owing to the news by th being favorable, bacon was firmer with a speculative demand, and large sales, deliverable in May, seller's option, were made, part at 82c. for short middles, rib in; shoulders and hams were also firmer, while lard was steady. Sugars were steady with moderate sales. Coffee sold to the ex tent of about 2,500 bags Rio at steady prices Freights were without change in rates of tance, while engagements were moderate for Eng lish and rench ports.

VERY LITERESTING .- In the last number of the Boston Liberator, the saintly William Lloyd Garrison takes the Rev. Theodore Parker and the very Rev. Henry Ward Beecher roundly to task for their enthusiastic labors in the collection of rifles for the defence o "freedom in Karsas." Garrison particularly admonishes brother Beecher of the example and teachings of the divine founder of Chris tianity, and quotes largely from the New Tes tamest to prove that the belligerent Presbyte professor is off the track. Brother rian professor is off the track. Brother Beccher is surely in a bad way when the very bead and front of all the revolutionary, sedi dous, infidel, socialistic and amalgamation of him, and feels compelled to refresh his me mory with the true doctrines of Christianity And in this instance Garrison is right. There are no rifles in the New Testament. Search the Scriptures, brother Beecher.

UP AT ALBERY .- The doings of the begislature, as the session draws to a close, are be coming interesting. They are tinkering up a new temperance bill, the general railroad act, the school bill, the Manhattan Park bill, and to-morrow the special order in the Assembly is our city tax bill. That's interesting.

the British Aboltton Sectety on Parkish Blavery and the Stave Trade - Serrible the clospres of Land Steatford de Hedeliffe and

General Wibiams. We call the attention of our intelligen readers to the publication, in another part of this paper, of an address from the London British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to Lord Palmeretoc, praying, (while the Allies have the business of the furigation and cleansing of Turkey in their bands,) "her Majesty's government to use its utmost influence for the immediate extinction of the abominable institutions of Turkish slavery and slave trading."

Te impress upon the British Premier the imperious Christian necessity for a sweeping reformation concerning these abominations, this abolition committee faraish him with a lengthy extract from a letter of Lord Strattord de Redcliffe upon the subject, the horrible disclosures of which would almost seem to justify the extirpation, root and branch, of the whole Turkish race from the face of the earth. Yet the British Minister at Constantinople endeavors to palliate these shocking Oriental monstrosities by saying that "there are persons who distinguish between slavers in the East and slavery in the West," and that "the distinction is not wholly unfounded," for, says his lordship, "anlike the negro in America, the slave in Turkey is rather a domestic servant than a field drudge or beast of burden He is not ostensibly ill-treated. If a male, he rises occasionally to posts of profit and honor if a female, ease, and even luxury may be her portion in the harem of some court favorite of opulent functionary." Cool. that, isn't it But even this far-fetched sneer at American black slavery becomes worse than contemptible, with the accompanying declaration of his lordship that the Turkish slave, white or black, is "too often an instrument of vice and crime"-that "his life is at his owner's mercy," and that, "if a Christian, his children are born to slavery, as if to re concile those who never can be parents to the mutilation which deprived them of that hope." Note, in this connection, also, the terrible testimony of the brave General Williams concerning the Turkish army of Kars; and then, if the most prejudiced of our readers against Russia does not find in these astounding facts a justification of her policy towards Turkey, nothing will convince him.

General Williams is bold enough to say that if England does not repress this Turkish "slave traffic by a stringent treaty, Russia will accomplish it by her arms; that is, if peace leave her in possession of Georgia." And Russia as the Eastern advanced guard of Christianity and civilization will be right in doing it should the Allies fail in vindicating their alleged policy in behalf of humanity and the enlightened spirit of the nineteenth century It were better for humanity, for Christianity, for civilization and for consistency to cede the whole of the Turkish dominions unconditionally to Russia than to permit her revolting Oriental and Mahometan vices and crimes longer to darken the earth.

We shall see whether my Lord Palmerston in this matter, will shelter himself behind the shameless palliations of his Minister at Con stantinople of slavery in Turkey as compared with slavery in America. We shall see. in the forthcoming reconstruction of the institutions of Turkey by the Allies, whether they have really been engaged in a war for civilization or for the preservation of the balance of an effete and hideous Eastern barbarism against the unquestionable ameliorating influences of Russian expansion. We shall see whether my Lord Palmerston's ultra antislavery doctrines as applied to the Western hemisphere, are founded upon principle, or upon the hypocritical pretences of shifting po licy. He must do something for the sake of appearances, something in the shape, at least, Moslem slavery and slave trade of Turkey and the fearful crimes with which they are identified; or in reference to the Airson slavery of these United States and even or Cuba, let him forever hereafter hold his peace. It will require a mighty work of reform to elevate the morals, the religion and the civiliz: tion of Turkey to the level of these things among our Southern slaves. It is time, how ever, to begin the work. We must see, then what my Lord Palmerston is going to do for liberty, and humanity, and all that, in Turkey, before we can permit him again to indulge in his crocodile tears over the evils of African slavery in the West.

GENERAL WOOL IN OREGON .- We publish this day an interesting letter from General Woo to the Governor of Washington Territor The letter throws some new light upon : Indian war in Oregon and Washington, a to our mind fully justifies General Wool in his course, while it further shows that it was left to a stern eld soldier to set an example of humanity to beardless civilians thirsting for Indian blood. We would direct particular attention to the paragraph in the General's letter relating to the Chief Peu peu mox mox who, it seems, was murdered by the volunteer in the most barbarous manner when he offered peace proposals, and promised restitution if it were shown that any of his young men bad barmed the whites. As General Wool very truly says, such conduct may have caused feelings difficult to overcome.

As we understand the matter, the people of Oregon have wantonly forced the friendly tribes of Indians into a hostile attitude; the General Wool is now maligned because h does not follow the barbarous example set by the volunteers as above mentioned and commence a war of extermination for which, if it were just or necessary, he has not sufficient force. With an enlightened and humane spirit quite in contrast to the barbarity of the civil uthorities, General Wool seeks to make peace with the friendly Indians, and punish, but not exterminate, those who are hostile. We fear that the civil authorities on the Pacific have a little of that leaven of Puritanism which made the breed of the Pilgrim fathers to love God, and kill or cheat the Indians according to their own consciences. The same tactice which made the Connecticut valley flow with the best blood of the infant colony two hundred years ago, seem now to be in vogue on the banks of the Walla-Walla.

Cononess .- Another string of Buncombe speeches, we presume, will be commenced today in the House of Representatives on the Deficiency bill-a few loose items extra of four or five millions. At this rate, Secretary Guthrie will have a deficiency to report before the adjournment of this flattest and stalest of all the flat and stale sessions at Washington for the last twenty-five years.

Fanator Dongles and Popular Sovereignty-

A Third Dispensation The constitution threatens to be a subject of infinite sects, like the Bible, and by and by, at the rate we are going on, we may expect the sevent of some new political Swedenberg, to maintain that it is a work not intended at all to be construed in its literal sense, but requires the illumination of another seer to enable the people to understand it.

Sepator Douglas in his Kansas report dis closes a new phase of the arcans of that compact touching the powers of Congress over the Territories, and it is this: The authority to admit new States confers the incidental power to organize Territorial governments. The latter is regarded as a needful preparation for such admission, and a justification of Congress in acting without special constitutional authority. In other words, Mr. Douglas concedes that there is no direct grant of power in the organic law, but he deduces it from the p ovision that "new States may be admitted by the Congress into the Union," that body being authorized to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers;" that of organizing Territorial governments, as a kind of preparatory school-a species of elementary instruction and preparation—being one of those laws.

Gen. Cass and Mr. Douglas, then, start toge-

ther and come out together; but they reach the final conclusion by two distinct routes: for while the latter insists upon the right of Congress to legislate for the Territories as an incident of the power to admit new States, he is equally explicit with the former in denying the authority of the federal legislature to impose any restrictions upon the people which might not be imposed on their admission into the Union. It is thus seen that the principle of popular sovereignty is in no sense impaired or denied by Mr. Douglas; on the other hand, if Congress is limited on the subject to the provision of the constitution authorizing the admission of new States, that body is certainly restricted to the conditions of such admission, and they refer only to the form of government in a general sense. And precisely at this point we encounter difficulties in receiving Mr. Douglas's theory. He calls Territorial organizations a state of preparation, and that is nowhere recognized in the compact of union. Absolute equality of all the people is the very foundation upon which the republic rests. The power to admit new States is complete in itself. Congress being directed only to see that they are republican in form; and this is a provision made for the protection of the members of the tederal Union, and clearly implies that the States to be formed should not be restricted in the exercise of their rights of choosing their own peculiar organizations. Now, the right to organize Territorial governments, as claimed by Mr. Douglas, is far more enlarged than that conveyed to Congress touching the admission of new States; for that body undertakes to prescribe not only the form of the organization, but actually appoints its executive officers. If, then, the authority of Congress is made to rest upon the provision of the compact noted by Mr. Douglas, it is time to consider the present government of Kansas as in fact a usurpation, in so far as it authorizes the appointment and assumes the exercise of executive functions in that Territory; for he asserts the right of the people to absolute freedom in all matters relating to the domestic policy of the Territories-precisely the rights which appertain to the States of the Unionand he cannot enlarge the powers of the federal legislature beyond the simple authority to

admit new States.

There is certainly a broad difference between the action of Congress and the duties of that body in reference to the constitution on the admission of new States, and its accord in the establishment of Territorial governments. Ta spects, indeed, the latter is in conflict with the former; and this conflict is hardly removed by the plea that certain preparation of the people is necessary to enable them to exercise the powers of a sovereign State. For the necessity of such preparation, by Mr. Douglas own showing, is dependent upon numbers and not upon actual qualifications. He signifies his readiness to receive, for instance, Kansas into the Union whenever she shall have attained a certain number of inhabitants, and not when she shall be "prepared" and qualified to ex cise the powers of an independent State.

When the constitution was adopted, it will be recollected, there was a star attachment to the system of State sovereignty, and a strong prejudice against what was feared as too great consolidation in the general government. The history of France was a noted example of the gradual obliteration of the State and the fatal influence of the federal system. Indeed nothing was so much feared as consolidation and nothing so closely guarded as the freedom of the people and the sovereignty of the States hence the specific reservation in the organic law, that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor promibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

If, then, Mr. Douglas' construction of the constitution is correct, we are required to take the back track, and leave, for instance, the people of Kansas to settle their own matters in their own way. By it Robinson and his party have the rightful organization, and Covernor Shannon is a usurper. We do not object so much to the manner in which Mr. Dougias applies his construction as to the principle involved in it, which is the theoretical abandonment of the whole doctrine of popular sovereignty. Meanwhile, with or with out Congressional action in Kansas and in all the Territories, the people will have their own way; and while Congress is engaged in the fruitless discussion of the subject, and seeking to locate its constitutional power upon this and that provision of the compact, the former are at work making States and preparing them for admission into the federal union.

THE ORGAN KEEPS IT UP .- The general im pression on both sides of the water is, that there will not only be peace in Europe, but peace between John Bull and Brother Jonathan. The Washington Union, however, of Saturday, in a lengthy article on Prussia, says that "the arrogance of the British press is becoming every day more offensive and intolerable. And all about Prussia. Nothing of the Sound Dues-nothing of Crampton (where is Crampton")-nothing of Central America -nothing. That organ will be the death of the adminis

Good News FROM COMMUNITAW.-The Newark Advertiser gives us the pleasing intelligence that the first shad was taken at Communipew

MOTEST VERSON NOT FOR SALE -The following letter, says the South Carolina Spartan, essed by the owner, John A. Washington, to Mrs. M. S. Wofford, of that village, brings out the startiling fact, after all that has been done by the ladles of the South, and the greater labor and means they are still willing to bestow upon the movement, that Mount Ver non is not for sale. How is this? What is the explanation? At the instance of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of Richmond, Ed ward Everett delivered his great oration on Washington, in the Capitol of Virginia, realizing for the fauds of the organization over \$800, and it is to be repeated at various points in Virginia and elsewhere, for the same purpose. In addition, stimulated by the advent of Mr. Everett in the Old Dominion, the Legislature of Virginia passed a bill incorporating the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of the Union, and yet patriotic ladies, ready and able to stimulate the sacred purpose, are told "that Mount Vernon is not for sale:"-

MOUNT VIENON, March 14, 1856. To MRS, MARIA S. WOFFORD:

MADAM—I have received your letter of March 6th, respecting the purchase of Mount Vocacon by the ladies of different parts of the United States. In reply, I respectfully inform you that Mount Vannon is not for sale. I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN A. WASHINGTON.

"Not for sale!" Coming from the proprieto: of the property this announcement is decisive. The question next recurs, what is to be done with this money collected by the patriotic ladies of our country for the purchase of Mount Vernon? We think it may still be judiciously appropriated to the designated object. Mr. Vashington is not a rich man. The estate of Mount Vernon is but a small estate compared with its dimensions while in the possession of the "Father of his Country;" and the soil since his day, having lost his methodical and careful cultivation, has become comparatively unproductive. The present proprietor of Mount Vernon, therefore, cannot afford to keep the mansion, the tomb, the garden, and the surrounding grounds in that state of preservation and order in which the Americau people, and pilgrims from the world over, would desire to find them. Besides, the constant stream of visiters to Mount Vernon imposes a considerable tax upon the time of the proprietor-consuming, in fact, nearly all his time in the ordinary hospitalities due to strangers. These facts will account for the lamentable evidences of disorder and decay which controut the visiter to the home and the grave of Washington upon every hand. And there things should not be.

The moneys, therefore, that have been raised by our fair and patriotic American ladies for the purchase of Mount Vernon, may, with the consent of the proprietor, be appropriated to the rescue of the homestead, the tomb, the garden, and the adjacent fields and woods. from the progressive dilapidation and spoliations which otherwise threaten the speedy destruction of every relic of the locality, as Washington left it. Sharing in the feelings of the ladies interested in this Mount Verson movement, to which Mr. Everett has lent such effective aid, we throw out these suggestions for their consideration. If the present proprietor, after a deliberate reconsideration of the subject, is not disposed to sell the estate, and has not the means required to keep its hallowed souvenirs in a becoming state of neatness and order, Virginia, or the general government, or the American people—especially the ladies -should come to his relief.

INJUNCTIONS.—It is time something should be done by the Legislature to settle or to restrain the power of the Judges to grant injunctions. As the law now stands, or rather, to speak more correctly, as it is interpreted by the Judges, they seem to possess the power of stopping any work or impeding the fulfilment of any contract, by a mere injunction, based on the Mayor is forced by the necessity of the city and the clamor of the people to call for proposals for cleaning Broadway, and award the work to a contractor, up starts a gentleman with a bushel of law texts, who gets an injunction against the Mayor and Comptroller and every one else, forbiddding them to pay the man who cleaned the streets, or to have anything to do with him. No doubt, when the matter is inquired into, it will appear that all was rightly done; but in the meantime, grevious delay is caused, and injury inflicted. On the other hand, some one obtained an injunction against Mr. Ebling, forbidding Mr. Flagg paying any bills of the Street Commissioner, Hence, if he clean the streets at all, he is compelled to go on the credit system for work performed. It is well understood that the usual object of an injunction is to obtain delay; that when the party enjoined is ready, and comes into court, the case is sure to be put off from day to day and from week to week, until the applicant for the injunction has obtained his ends, whatever they are; whereupon, he pays the costs, and all s said. There is something wrong here.

In a case we mentioned the other day, the Staten Island Ferry Company having held possession of the slip at the foot of Whitehall street for ten months, without any lease from the city, prevented the Comptroller selling the lease by an injunction. This injunction was granted upon an affidavit, in which it-was stated that the boats of the company (in anding the ever-sinking Columbus,) were excellent, safe and suitable; that they had run regularly, and that the company had built ferry houses at the ferry landings. Now, every one who ever visits this ferry knows how untrue all this is. The company knows it too, and does not intend to try to prove it is not. But by the aid of the injunction it will obtain several weeks' delay.

Either the law should prohibit the granting of injunctions on ex parte evidence, except in a few very rare and exceptional cases, or else the Judges should use the great power they possess with the utmost discretion.

PROFESSOR SILLIMAN REBUKED .- A writer in the Charleston Mercury, in a letter addressed to Professor Silliman, of Yale College, administers a justly deserved rebuke upon that distipquished savan, for his folly and stupidity as exhibited at the late New Haven meeting in behalf of a collection of rifles for the abolition disturbers of the peace of Kansas. Had the learned Professor issued a circular positively declaring that Yale College henceforth would be closed to students from the South, it would scarcely have placed him in a more damaging and ridiculous position than his silly, fanatical speech, and his subscription of a rifle at that New Haven meeting. Never did man of science make a more absurd experiment in the chemistry of fanaticism.

AGRICULTURAL-FOREIGN SEEDS .- We publish this morning an interesting letter from the Patent Office to the Congressional Committee en Agriculture, briefly reviewing what has been done in the way of naturalizing foreign herbe and plants in the United States. Everybody knows that some years ago, on the representation of the Patent Office, instructions were sent to our representatives abroad, and to the naval officers on foreign stations, to collect seeds and bulbs and cuttings of foreign growth and to send them home for trial here. The plan has been in operation but a short while, and the appropriations made for it have been small; but the results, as given in Mr. Brown's report, are already very gratifying. Most farmers are acquainted with the "Mediterranean wheat," which ripens, in great abundance, earlier than our common varieties; a few years ago it was unknown here. From France we have obtained two Chinese plants, which the enterprise of French agriculturists domiciliat ed sometime since on French soil-the "Chinese yam"-a very fair substitute for the potato, and the "Chinese sugar cane," one acre of which produces twenty five tons of fodder of the most nutritious and excellent kind. Another good forage crop has been obtained from the "chufa," a plant of Spanish origin; and yet a third from the Moha de Hongrie, from France. Cuttings of foreign plum trees have been imported in large quantities, and engrafted upon the common plum with such success that we may shortly expect to produce all our own dried prunes. It is now proposed to import more largely than heretofore, in fact, to obtain from abroad every plant, herb or tree which has been cultivated successfully anywhere. For this, larger appropriations than usual will be necessary. That Congress ought to grant them there can be no question.

OUT FOR FRANKLIN PIERCE.-The Boston Pos is out in a formidable three-decker of an article in favor of the re-nomination of Franklin Pierce for the Presidency, upon "vital constitutional principles." But the most "vital" of those "principles" to our administration cotemporary is left out of the argument, to wit, the Boston Naval office. Go to. Call in the next witness.

GILES VS. FLAGG.-This case has been post poned to the 21st of April. The evidence and the pleadings thus far afford a striking illustration of the intallibility of our ballot boxes.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Interesting from Washington RELIEF FOR THE HEIRS OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE ALBANY AND PORPOISE—DESPATCHES FROM ENGLAND—PRAUDS ON THE PENSION OFFICE MOUNT VERNON TO BE A NUNNERY, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1856. Senator Fish's very liberal bill for the widows, orphan and heirs of the officers, seamen and marines lost in the war ships Albany and Porpolse, aboords five years' pensi and one year's pay—squares Purser White's account, he and his books and strong box having gone to the bottom of the ocean—gives full lieutenant's pay to the passed midshipmen of the Porpoise-and fixes as the date of the icss of the vessels the 18th of April, 1855, for the Albany. which disappeared in the Carribean Sea; and the 29th June, 1855, for the Porpoise, which has never been heard from in the East Indies. The bill passed the Senate in five minutes from the time of its introduction.

Capt. Ingraham has arrived from South Carolina, and taken charge of the Bureau of Ordnance. His noming tion still pends in the Senate, awaiting action on the pro-

Capt. McCluney, late in command of the Powhatan frigate, in the East Indies, has been ordered to the comnand of the Gosport Navy Yard, vacated by the death of the gallant M'Reever, who lived through the horrors of the pestilence at Portsmouth last summer.

Despatches brought by the Asia's mail were received at

the State Department last evening, and Mr. Marcy took a cursory glance at them to-day, by way of amus ment. It is understood our government expects nothing definite with reference to our difficulties until Lord Clarendon returns to England, from the Peace Conference. It is said that Judge Minot retires from the Pension Of-

Government officers here are now on the track of some ndividuals who have been for some time practising exten sive frauds on the Pension Office. Mr. Washington, the present incumbent of Mount Ver-

son, stated a short time since that the place was not for sale. The reason of this, it is understood, is that negot ations are now going on with certain Catholic clergymen to purchase it for a nunnery.

Arrival of the Marion at Charlest CHARLESTON, April 5, 1856.

The United States steamship Marion, Capt. W. Foster from New York, arrived here at 7 o'clock this (Saturday morning.

Markets.

PROVIENCE April 5, 1866.

Cotton has been in active demand, at fall prices—he markets closing with a firm 'celing. Wool—Market very firm, without change in prices; sales, 124,500 lbs. Printing cloths—Market without change. Prices firm and stock light; sales, 50,900 ploces.

Mories, April 5, 1856.

Our cotton market has advanced during the past wick, with sales of 15,000 bales. Middling is quoted 9% 2. a 9%c. Stock on hand, 95,350 bales.

New Orleans, April 5, 1856.

Cotton firm. Sales to-day, 4,000 bales.

Our Albany Correspondence ALBANY, April 5, 1856.

Senator Sickles to be Deprived of his Seat in the Senate. It is now generally conceded that Senator Sickles is soon to be ousted from his seat in the Senate. The com

soon to be ousted from his seat in the Senate. The committee having the case in hand are Mesars, Halsted, Raunsey and fisle; the two firmer Seward nigger worshippers; the latter, Fillmore Know Nothing; but all bitter and unreleating whige. They have had the matter in charge since the early part of the session, and the arguments on the demurrer closed several weeks since; and now, at the heel of the session to decide in favor of Mr. Barr, without having taken a word of testimony, will be an act which is unprecedented in the annals even of whig legislation in the State of New York.

LAUNCH OF THE COLLINS STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC.—The magnificent steamship Adriatic, four thousand one hundred tons burthen, will be launched this morning at high wa ter, about eleven o'clock, from the yard of Messre. James and George Steers, foot of Seventh street, East river The staging surrounding the mammoth steamer has been in process of removal for the past three days, and her fine proportions are now to be seen to advantage. She is worthy a visit from all persons interested in naval archi-It was stated in the announcement of the launch, from

Mr. Steers' shippard, of the steamer Adriatic, as published on Saturday morning last, that the six feet square speci-men of her (the Adriatic's) water tight bulk heads, was then to be seen and examined at the yard. This was an error. It was built, and had been at the yard for some time; but it is understood that a few days ago it was conveyed to the depot of the company, at the foot of Canal street, where the vessels of the line are berthad and where it was deemed the best place for exhibition to those most interested. The yard was thronged yesterday with visiters, many of whom were desirous of an oppor with visiters, many of whom were desirous of an oppor-tionity to examine this bulk head, which shows the im-portance in the estimation of the community of such appendages to steamers and all passenger ressels. As, on the occasion of the launch, to-day, many will perhaps be disappointed in respect to resing this, it may be well to state that the bulkheads of the ressel. of which this is the exact copy, are to be constructed of solid oak planks, three inches thick, placed diagonally against each other, with layers of putch and fell between them, making a total thickness of six inches of planking, the whole boited and shored in the most substantial manner.

A LONG AND RAPID VOYAGE .- The ship Boston Light, Capt. Collegan, from Shanghae, which arrived here on the 26th ult., was absent for fourteen months and twenty-six days, and has sailed during that period, as per log, 46,320 miles, or about double the circumference of the earth, and, in addition, has received and discharged two cargoes. Capt. Collagan has favored us with a very neat and well executed chart of his voyage, which oxid hits at a giance the immense distance his line ship has

April Semion of the Common Council, The Board of Aldermen commence their April results evening, when the report of the Committee on There are several other important matters before ether committees, and as the Aldermen have had a cossistion committees, and as the Adermon have had a cossation from their evening sessions for some time past, it is expected that many reports will be ready for presentation. The Board of Councilmen commences its April resisions to night. The report of the Committee on Cleaning the Streets was made, at the last meeting of the Board, the special order for this evening. The Broadway Railroad grant, which occupies most of the time of the Board last. month, having been disposed of, it is to be hoped that this matter of cleaning the atreets may receive tha prompt attention which its importance demands. Spring is upon us and the fith of our streets, which has been a nuisance during the cold weather, will, unless removed, breed pestilence as warm weather approaches. Anothe subject which demands immediate action on the part of the Board is the proposal for the sale of the Brick church property, which has been adopted by the Board of Aldermen, and naw awaits the action of this Board.

> The April Term of the Law Courts. Though several important cases have been before th courts during the past week the term nominally som-

mences to day, it being the first Monday in the month.

In the Supreme Court Circuit the suit for the dispute Comptrollership is still unfinished, but is adjourned to the 21st inst. In the Special Term only ten causes will of the Court will hear any cases in their order on the ca lendar which may be ready. No cause will be reserved unless counsel shall be actually engaged, and none will be specially set down for any day; but if not ready when called, must be passed.

The General Term coes not sit this month. The Court of Oyer and Terminer will open this morning formally, pursuant to adjournment, for the new trial of Baker, charged with the homicide of William Poole; but as the Attorney General, who is associated with Mr. A. Oakey Hall for the prosecution, is otherwise engaged, the trial will be postpoued for another week, and the Court adjourned till Monday next. The Superior Court trial calendar contains 1,544 causes.

On the list for to-day is the suit of E. P. Fry against Mr. Bennett for alleged linel, the former verdict having been nullified by the leneral Term granting a new trial. There is also on the calendar for this day a suit for slander brought by Mr. Eichard G. Fowles against Mr. Henry C. Bowen, of the firm of Bowen and McNames, which on the former trial created very great interest amongst the church going portion of upper-tendom as well as in the mercantile community in this city and in the Southern and Western States, where both parties are well known. Mr. Fowles was a sales man and purchaser for the firm of Bowen & McNames, and in 1851 left them to go to the house of G. W. Wood, in Speinpati, taking with him from one of the partners of Bowen & McNamee, a most complimentary letter of renouse subsequently came on to New York on business where he was told by Bowen that Fowles was "dishonest and a notorious liar." The accusations against him were so strong, that through the written advice of Mr. Bowen, the police were set to watch Mr. Fowles in Cincienati, and his trunks were searched, but found to contain nothing except his own books and clothing. The jury on the for mer trial awarded Mr. Fowles \$6,000 damages. The re-hearing, which is auxiously looked for, will doubtless be reached in a day or two.

On the month's calendar there are no less than fifty-

three actions against railroad companies, seventy-eight against insurance companies, thirty-six against the city evernment, and forty-six against various other corpo

The Court of Common Pleas will held two trial branches; their calendars are also pretty heavy.

The Marine Court will also be in session, and will hold two courts for trials. This Court is daily becoming of more importance; some very interesting eases are dis posed of here. The jurisciption, however, is limited to five hundred dollars.

The trial of the parties arrested on the Northern Light,

en the 24th-of last December, charged with setting on foot a military expedition to Nicaragua, is set down for the present term of the United States District Court, which opens to-day. With the exception of John Creighton, Francis B. O'Kee'e and Joseph R. Malé editor of the El Nicaraguence, a'l the parties are in New York, and, it s understood, ready to have their trial proceeded with.
Messrs. O'Keefe and Maić were dischargedffrom ball on
their own recognizances to appear at trial. In both
cases their physicians testified that the state of their bealth was such that they could not live unless permit ted to go to a Southern climate. It was further intimated to them, on their departure, by the United States Dis rict Attorney, that they need not trouble themselves to come back. Mr. Creighton, under bail of \$2,000, was prevented from returning from Nioaragus, whither he went three steamers since, by missing the last return steamer. A. J. Morrison and Wm. S. Lyster have, since their arrests, been to Nicaragua, and now hold commissions in Gen. Walker's army. Those in New York wait ng trial are George B. Hall, Addison Farnsworth, Charles Walters, and D. S. Dillicgham, private Secretary of Col. French. They have engaged as counsel Ogden Hoffm Francis B. Cutting, Wm. West, Alfred A. Phillips and Thomas Van Buren. Capt. Tinklepaugh, at present of the Orizaba, and formerly of the Northern Light, and Mr. Fowler, first engineer of the Northern Light, to-gether with Joseph L. White, Esq., counsel for the Acces-sory Transit Company, are also to be tried this term on charge of having resisted the United States authorities at the time of the detention of the Northern Light.

The time allowed by law for the owners of the slaver Falmouth, to put in their c'aim of ownership, expires to day. The vees-1 still lies at the Navy Yard, where she was taken subsequently to her seizure, some three weeks since. Unless she is claimed to-day, which is wholly im-probable, an order will be made in the United States Court to advertise her at sale at public auction. This notice extends fifteen days. The vessel is valued at \$5,000. Her cargo, of which an official inventory has been published in the HERALD, showing that she was unquestionably designed for a slaver, is estimated at \$1,000. The proceeds of the sale go half to her capters and the remainder to the government. The April term of the Court of Sessions comm

day, before Judge Capron. There are no cases of special interest to be tried before this Court at the present term. The prison calendar only shows five murder cases, and three of these are connected with the Poole homicide, and will be tried before the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Of the other two, that of Martin Karas, indicted for the mur-der of William Ruff, at a lager bier saloen in William street, on the night of January first, is set down for this day. The following is the list of crimes on the April calen

Murcer..... Arson 1
Burglary 35
Grand larceny 18 Fa se pretence..... Kidnapping.

Bigamy
Felonious assault.

Bastardy.

Abandonment. Robbery.....

Life Preservers for Ferry Boats and Other

Passenger Vessels.

A number of ingenious and valuable life preservers have from time to time been shown to us by their inventure, but we have almost invariably declined noticing them, directing their owners to apply to our ferry companies and steamboat proprietors as the parties most interested. We have been informed, however, that in every case they have rerused to look at these inventions, and have ulterly noglected to take any precautions against those against t

The recent terrible disaster on the Delaware, by which The recent terriple disaster on the policies we trust will about fifty lives were lost, is a warning which we trust will not be allowed to pass unneeded. We have now before us the model of a very ingenious life preserver which is war-thy the attention offerry companies and other parties concerned in such matters. It is made like a stool, the seat or top of which is an air-tight box. On the inner sides and at the end of each leg is a box-like projection, also air-tight The legs are attached to the seat by hinges and parent springs, which render them capable of being thrown back or drawn together. By means of these contrivances the stool can be clasped around the body like an ordinary life preserver, and is thus made to subserve the same end. This invention is called the "life preserving seat."

The life raft, another invention for the same purpose, is also particularly worthy of notice. It is made in this manner:—Two tubes, eighteen in these ta diameter, are bent together at the ends, forming a sort of oval or segar shaped frame, sixteen feet long, and about five feet at its greatest width. This is divide ! into eight air tight compartments, each independent of the other. Spread between the tubes is a steut net-work, affording a safe place for children and females. The frame work or tubes are made principally of rattan and canvass, and from their great clasticity are incapable of being stove. The raft is well supplied with life lines, man ropes, paddles, &c. It contains 75 cubic feet of air, and